

# The Intelligencer.

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## THERE IS HUMOR AND TRAGEDY

In the Klondike Gold Fields Where They Wait for Food.

THE LAST STEAMER'S CARGO Consisted of Bad Whisky and Indigestible Billiard Balls.

## THE STORIES OF STARVATION

Told by Those Who Were Lucky Enough to Get Away From Dawson City—Miners Leaving Thousands of Dollars Behind Them and Fleeing to Civilization. Would Rather be Sure of a Pound of Food Than a Ton of Gold—The Mad Rush Has Turned the Other Way—It is Comparatively Easy to Get Into the Klondike Region, but Much More Difficult to Get Out—Some of the Fancy Prices Paid for Establishments—A Sack of Flour Only Costs \$75 and a Pound of Bacon Can be Purchased for \$1.

SATTLE, Wash., Nov. 28.—Twenty-five men arrived here to-day on the City of Seattle direct from Dawson City. They were divided into two parties, the last one of which left Dawson October 16. They consisted of Thomas Magee, sr., Thomas Magee, jr., of San Francisco; "Swift Water Bill" Gales, Joe Boyle, William Huskins, F. Eckert, H. Robinson, H. Laymond, Bert Nason, John W. Brauer, W. H. Chambers, E. W. Pond, E. Ash, J. Gillespie, Thomas Wilson, P. M. Graw, Jack Dalton, William Leak, Arthur Collins, Joseph Fairburn, J. Smith, T. Warren and Jim Stephenson. They came out over the Dalton trail. They are reported to have between them \$60,000 in drafts and \$200,000 in nuggets.

All tell stories of a food shortage at Dawson that is almost a famine. The last person to leave Dawson was Jack Dalton. When he left the steamers Alice and Bella had reached there loaded light. It is said that the Bella's cargo consisted of whisky and billiard balls. She brought no provisions.

The Canadian government mounted police chartered the Bella and gave all who wished a free pass to the Yukon. The Bella is reported to have left about October 12 with 200 men. According to the statements made by members of the Dalton party, there is liable to be trouble of the most serious kind this winter in Dawson. Billy Leak told one of the men in the party ahead of him, whom he met at Dyea, that all the people talk about at Dawson was the food famine. Men were gathering in groups and curling with might and main the newcomers that were constantly coming into Klondike loaded with scarcely any provisions. The mounted police were offering free transportation to the grub placers further down the Yukon to Fort Yukon, but to the countless hundreds who had labored hard all through the summer accumulating a grub stake, the prospect was uninviting, to say the least.

The men figured that it would take all their earnings in gold to pay their living expenses at Fort Yukon during the winter, and that in the spring they would not even have enough left to pay passage money back to Dawson, to say nothing of purchasing enough food to subsist on until they could get started again. To these poor fellows the offer of the mounted police was no better than the prospect at Dawson of being compelled to live on half rations until the supply boats could reach the diggings in the spring.

John W. Brauer, the United States mail carrier, who left Dawson September 27, said:

"There is only one salvation for the miners who are now at Dawson City, and that is for them to undertake the awful winter trip from Dawson to Fort Yukon, a distance of 400 miles. There is no food at Fort Yukon, there is none at Dawson, and just as sure as the stars shine, terrible suffering will be the fate of the Dawson miner unless he leaves there before spring. I will make my statement that when I left Dawson the men who were there had on an average four months' supply of food. Some of them had four or five. The restaurant closed the night I left. It had been selling nothing but beefsteak, for which the hungry paid \$2.50. When the people realized that the boats would be unable to get up the river, they knew that starvation threatened them and the great stampede began.

"The first to leave went to Fort Yukon. I guess there were about ten in the party that left the first day. One boat that came up from Fort Yukon with several newspaper men aboard, among them correspondent Sam Wall and a Mr. McGilvray. They brought the news that the Hamilton had unloaded all her cargo and tried to get over the bar light and failed in her efforts, though she drew but two feet of water. This news increased the excitement and made the rush toward food centers all the greater. On September 14 Bert Nelson, of Seattle, and myself left Circle City and started to pole up the river to Dawson City, a distance of 300 miles. At the time we started from Circle City the miners had about taken their departure. It took us eleven days and three hours to make the journey, arriving at Dawson City September 26. Captain Hanson, with two Indians who had left Fort Yukon, boat us into Dawson by about one hour and a half. Hanson gathered the Dawson City miners together and made a short speech in which he advised all who did not have provisions to last the winter to go to civilization or try and reach points in the Yukon river country where it was known food could be secured.

"That night was the greatest one in the history of Dawson City. The miners, as soon as they heard the news, made hasty preparations to get out, and daylight saw the gold seekers and men who came to-day sell for many thousands of dollars, leaving by thousands for down the river or up the river. The little steamer Klukuk, which was to make the trip from Dawson to Pelly, where the Jack Dalton trail starts, was brought into play. She was beset by would-be passengers who offered as high as \$250 that they might be aboard while she made her journey of 175 miles to Pelly. The Klukuk left Dawson the afternoon of September 27 with twelve or fifteen passengers.

"The next day we made up a party

including Herbert Raymond, of Seattle; Bert Nelson, of Seattle; Harry Robertson, of San Francisco, and myself. We started up the river in a small river boat, the same one we had used in going from Circle City to Dawson. We left Dawson about 2 p. m. and were soon on our way up the river.

"While Jack Dalton left Dawson a couple of days later, the situation there was the same as it was when we left, and I can tell you in a few words, the only thing you could possibly buy was sugar, baking powder, spices and some dried fruit. No flour, bacon or anything of that kind could be purchased from any of the stores, simply because they did not have them. So long as the stores had any provisions, prices remained the same. I want to say that the stores treated the men all right under all the circumstances, never advancing the prices, knowing a shortage was coming and knew that they had but to ask for high prices and receive it. I can relate, however, an instance where a private party sold to a miner a sack of flour for \$75 and bacon at \$1 per pound.

"H. A. Ferguson said:

"The situation at Dawson was relieved by the exodus to Fort Yukon. I doubt if there will be any actual starvation there, but there will be a shortage. The old-timers have provisions enough to carry them through. The stores are practically clean out. All they would sell was five pounds of sugar to the man. Flour could not be bought at all. One or two sacks were quickly picked up at \$200 per sack.

"Wages are still \$15 per day, but they are sure to go down to \$8 by next summer, and \$8 a day there is no more than \$1.50 a day outside."

Thomas Magee, sr., the well known San Francisco capitalist, in an interview with the correspondent of the Associated Press, said:

"The excitement over the failure of the steamers, to bring food up to Dawson continued when the Dalton party left. The police took charge for two days of the stores and warehouses of the Northwestern and Alaska Commercial Company as a precaution only. Flour was selling at \$2 a pound and no sale of less than fifty pounds was made. No plans have yet been formulated to avert the starvation of those who are short of provisions. Those well supplied have not much sympathy with those who are short because of the fact that the majority of these latter went in with little food, although abundantly warned at Lake Bennett in advance.

"It had not been discovered up to October 16, who shot the two men in Dawson, who were caught stealing food. One was found dead; the other fatally wounded, and died at the Catholic hospital. It is believed that a secret organization exists for the purpose of shooting down thieves. The organization of hunting parties for the winter to hunt moose was talked of and will be carried out. Dysentery and accompanying features were general at Dawson last summer, caused by the swamps on which the business of the town is built and poor drainage and sewerage. The sickness will be worse next summer. The river water was bad, but there is one spring of water out at the Catholic hospital. Nothing was talked but the grub election. The solution will probably be a public committee to gather up voluntary or enforced contributions. The food thus gathered is to be publicly dispensed and paid for by work or cash, by those to whom it is given. The Yukon river practically closed twice about September 20 and again about October 25, but the ice ran out again and left the river free, so that the parties who had taken chances of being left out in the wilderness, most of them short of provisions, probably got to Dawson, or near it. This opening of the river twice was a phenomenon never known to occur before. There was no new mining excitement. With a persistence heretofore unexplained, many parties from Dawson, as well as newcomers, went up the Stewart river. Nothing whatever except good claims, have yet been discovered there. The belief, however, is that rich discoveries will be made there.

Jack Dalton and Mr. Maloney, a lawyer of Juneau, have purchased of Hugh Ferguson and Alexander McDonald, Skookum claims numbers 1 and 2, for \$32,500. It is reported that a large advance has been offered to the buyers. Skookum claims are looking up because some of them have yielded initial work as large returns as any found elsewhere. Thomas Magee, jr., has purchased interests on some of the best creeks, Eldorado, Bonanza and Skookum. He will return to develop those claims very early in the spring. Bual claims in connection with them was what brought him out. An agent of the Rothschilds who invested sixty thousand dollars last fall, has made arrangements to return in the spring. Because of the failure of the September steamers to take passengers down the Yukon early enough to give reasonable assurance that ocean connections would be made at St. Michaels, hundreds who were intensely anxious to get out of the country for the winter will later try to get out over the ice and lakes with dogs and sleighs this winter. Many of them will suffer greatly because competent guides and dogs are both scarce. The guides are being largely prevented from developing the enormously rich country by nearly utter isolation and scarcity of food.

"The work to be done is sufficiently hard and trying at best and its great difficulties should not be increased. A railroad is the real want. If steamboats were run from Lake Bennett to Dawson they could not travel continuously. A railroad would be for all of the year. The Dalton trail goes over a very easy country of remarkably light grades. A Calliberger, of San Francisco, is in the field, surveying a route. We passed him fourteen miles from Chilkat. He is reported to have capital behind him. He said his company will begin work by the first of January. Somewhere quartz and placer mines of great extent and value are to be found in that country, through which we passed everywhere, and it is my deliberate opinion that California and Australia are likely to have their past and present vast mines outdistanced by the development of the next ten years in that wide region. In saying this I am not dreaming of adding stimulus to the wild and blind better shelter rush of aimless people, who have been, and will be, tumbling in all sorts of unprepared shapes into that wild country. The miners generally prophesied at Dawson that there would next summer and fall be nearly as great a number of outcasts as of incomes. Some very rich strikes, none of which were made last fall and summer, may change this. Transportation both ways on the river can hardly be overdone."

In the opinion of Mr. Magee no such amount as \$1,000,000 was brought down on the steamer. A very small amount of gold dust can be brought overland and he did not think that the drafts carried by Ferguson and Leak, who had the largest amount, would be over fifty thousand dollars.

## TOPICS TREATED

In the Forthcoming Message of President McKinley.

## ADMINISTRATION'S ATTITUDE

On the Cuban Question will not be Changed.

## EXCEPT WHERE NECESSARY.

Will Give Spain a Chance to do her Duty. On Monetary Matters the President Will Take no Advanced Ground, Leaving to Congress the Responsibility of Evolving the Necessary Legislation—Civil Service Reform will not be Conspicuous Although Some Modifications May be Recommended.

## Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The President's message to Congress is nearly completed, and through various channels portions of it have become known, or, at least so much of his views on leading topics as to give a clear understanding of his position. It is known, for example, that there will be no change in the attitude of the administration towards Spain on the Cuban question, except where late developments in the diplomatic way have rendered change necessary. The general trend is to conservative action on the Cuban matter, in view of the fact that Spain has conceded every point made in an intercessory way by this country. The recommendation will be to give Spain a chance to do her duty by Cuba.

The President will take no advanced ground on the monetary question. It is believed he will merely call attention to the various suggestions made by the treasury officials, without making recommendations, leaving to Congress the responsibility of evolving the necessary legislation. He will thus treat Secretary Gage's plan for the reform of the currency, neither endorsing nor disapproving. He will, however, take the ground that when a greenback is once redeemed it should not be again paid out, except for gold. This is in connection with the subject to be introduced in Secretary Gage's report.

Civil service reform will probably not be conspicuous as a feature of the message. In this connection it may be said the senate committee on the civil service will present a report of the work it has done in the way of collecting data since the last session of Congress. Senator Pritchard, the committee chairman, when here the other day was quoted as saying that there would be a report made with a recommendation for slight modifications, but he did not specify what these modifications would consist of. Senator Elkins, a member of the committee, said so-nigh that the recommendations had not been formulated.

There had been suggestions made of exempting deputy collectors of internal revenue and sundry other officials, possibly deputy marshals, from the operation of the law, but this, he believed, would now be somewhat modified, in view of the last executive order. The senator could not say what the final conclusions of the committee would be. There will be measures introduced in both houses almost as soon as Congress convenes for a modification of the civil service law. Some of these measures will be radical, and if insisted upon will, it is believed, defeat action altogether. The general opinion expressed of the temper of Congress is that a conservative modification will receive a majority of both branches of Congress, and so far as now known, such a measure will receive the votes of the representatives from West Virginia.

## Here's a Conundrum.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28.—A good appointment of which Senator Elkins has been assured will be given to a West Virginian is that of supervising inspector of steamboats for the seventh division, a position which pays \$3,000 per year. The man for the place has not yet been selected, but it is understood the choice lies between two applicants.

## Col. Barrack's Appointment.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28.—Colonel James I. Barrack's appointment under the government of the District of Columbia, heretofore anticipated in the Intelligencer, is made to take effect the first of December.

## Brakeman Fatally Injured.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. WESTON, W. Va., Nov. 28.—Charles Bee, a brakeman on a W. Va. & P. freight train, fell from a moving car just above here last evening, and was terribly mangled. He cannot recover.

## MAIL ROBBERIES

Explained by Arrest of a Pittsburgh Letter Carrier—Caught in the Act.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 28.—Postoffice Inspectors Gorman and Owings made an arrest to-night which they believe will lead to the unearthing of a gang of mail robbers. John C. Hutchinson, who has been a letter carrier in the Pittsburgh postoffice since 1889, was detected in the act of taking a letter containing \$12 from the street box at Smithfield and Diamond streets. He was allowed to go to the office, one block distant, with his trip, and was arrested when leaving the office a very short time later. The letter and money were found on his person.

The decoy letter had been sealed with sealing wax before being deposited in the box. When taken from Hutchinson the seal was apparently intact, yet the money was in his hand, tightly rolled into a wad. Hutchinson broke down and confessed his guilt. He implicates no accomplices, but the officials feel certain there are others who have been working with him in a systematic rifling of letters, and more arrests are expected.

## TOLD IN A FEW LINES

Judge Holt, on Saturday, passed upon the qualifications of the twelve challenged talemens in the Eatham trial, standing eight of them. The trial will be resumed to-day at Parsons.

The will of John H. Ketcham was filed for probate in Chicago, Saturday. He leaves all his property to the woman he married in Milwaukee, Mrs. Minnie Wallace Walker. She is a beneficiary to the amount of \$265,000.

The effort made to prove the insanity of John Morgan, the murderer of the Green family, of Jackson county, W. Va., was futile. Experts who examined him have filed their reports with the governor, say that he is perfectly sane, but of a depraved nature.

## A MURDER MYSTERY

Cleared up by the Confession of the "Woman in the Case"—A Parallel of the Thorn-Nack Tragedy.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Nov. 28.—Following upon the arrest in Newark, N. J., of James A. Clemmer, charged with complicity in the murder of Mrs. Emma P. Kaiser, comes the story of an alleged confession by Lizzie DeKalb, declaring that the actual killing was done by Clemmer and not by Charles O. Kaiser, husband of the murdered woman, who is under sentence of death for the crime. It is said that the woman was prompted to confess by reading the confession of Mrs. Augusta Nack, in the Guldensuppe case in New York.

According to Chief of Police William Rodenbaugh, of Norristown, the DeKalb woman had resolutely maintained her innocence until she became deeply interested in the Thorn-Nack case. Its effect on her became apparent when she sent for an official of the district attorney's office to whom she said: "I find myself in the same position as Mrs. Nack, and I don't propose to be caught any more than she was. I was betrayed into your hands by a sneaking lover, who deceived me from Trenton, and I am not going to put my neck in a noose to save Clemmer."

This is all said to have occurred some time ago, and it was through the revelations made by her that Clemmer was captured. She exhibited letters from him, showing that he was living on Mulberry street, in Newark, under the name of Harry E. Young and earning a living by canvassing. She asserts that Clemmer killed Mrs. Kaiser while Kaiser held her struggling in his arms.

The party started from Norristown, she said, for the ostensible purpose of delivering to a customer some miles away, a crayon portrait made by Kaiser, who was in that business. They rode in two buggies, Mr. and Mrs. Kaiser in one and Clemmer and Lizzie DeKalb in the other. Before reaching their destination, however, the couples separated, with the understanding that Clemmer and Miss DeKalb were to overtake the Kaisers on the upper Merion road on the way home.

Continuing, the woman said: "At the appointed place we saw the Kaiser's buggy ahead, moving slowly. We drove up close, and Clemmer jumped out, leaving me to drive. He started to overtake them on foot. He had a revolver and was shivering with fear. He gave the signal and the Kaiser's buggy stopped. At the same instant Kaiser threw his arm around his wife's neck, and she struggled frantically, and Clemmer, watching the terrible scene from his place beside the buggy, lost his nerve and hesitated. Kaiser saw this and hissed at him: 'Shoot, you dog, or I'll kill every one of you.' Clemmer then pushed the revolver close to the woman's ear and fired. Her struggles ceased instantly and she fell over dead."

According to the woman's story the dashboard of the buggy was so scratched and the carpet so disarranged that they decided to change carriages to avert suspicion. The body was placed in the buggy vacated by Clemmer and Miss DeKalb and to another Kaiser's subsequent story that highwaymen shot him in the arm, afterwards binding up the slight flesh wound thus inflicted. Kaiser got in the buggy and drove to Norristown with the corpse, while Clemmer and Miss DeKalb drove away in the other buggy.

Kaiser's story of the supposed attack, robbery and killing by highwaymen, is well remembered. The truth of it was suspected from the first and a day or two afterwards, when the revolver was found on the road with the watch and other articles alleged to have been stolen, the husband was arrested.

As soon as this news reached Clemmer and Miss DeKalb, they fled. The woman was caught in Philadelphia, about three weeks ago and was given a partial hearing, which was continued to December 20. Her confession is said to have been kept secret so that Clemmer might not learn of his danger and leave the country. Chief of Police Rodenbaugh has returned from Newark, and says the identification of Clemmer is complete. He will be brought here as soon as the proper forms of extradition have been completed. With his trial as well as that of Lizzie DeKalb, which will be held separately, will, in the light of recent developments, probably prove to be as sensational as the Thorn-Nack case, with which it has so many features in common.

## A CONVICTED MURDERER

Tries to Commit Suicide By Swallowing Powdered Glass.

LIBERTY, Mo., Nov. 28.—In his cell in the county jail this afternoon, William Carr, under sentence to be hanged next month for drowning his three-year-old child in the Missouri river, tried to commit suicide by swallowing a quantity of powdered glass. Although two hypodermic injections were administered Carr failed to vomit the stuff, and it is not known yet what the result will be. The county physician thinks he will recover because of his giant strength.

It appears that Carr had stolen a bottle of medicine from a fellow prisoner, spilled the contents on the floor, and pounded the bottle into small particles. These he drank in a glass of water. When Deputy Sheriff Cave and Dr. Sevier tried to administer the injection Carr fought like a fiend, threatening to brain Cave with a chair, and was only conquered by being choked until he was black in the face. When finally overpowered Carr begged the jail official to choke him to death. He will be placed in chains.

Since his sentence was pronounced two weeks ago Carr has grown more sultry daily and repeatedly expressed a desire to be dead and "over with it all."

## TRAIN ROBBERY CAUGHT.

They Secured Big Booty—A Capital Offense in New Mexico.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Nov. 28.—District Attorney Pincus, of this city, has received a telegram from Dalm Graham, the constable at Albee, Arizona, saying that he had apprehended three train robbers who held up the Santa Fe Pacific passenger train at Grants, three weeks ago. The prisoners are Jesse Williams, Tom Anderson and an unknown man.

The crime was committed in Valencia county in this judicial district and District Attorney Pincus is now preparing the papers to have the robbers extradited from Arizona to this territory. While the exact amount of the booty secured by these robbers is not known it has been estimated between \$25,000 and \$100,000. Train robbery is a capital offense in this territory, so that if the men now arrested be proven guilty they will have to answer for their lives.

## DOWN WITH BADENI.

And the Only Thing Left for Him was to Comply.

## SEQUEL OF THE COMPLICATIONS

That Arose From the Tempest in the Reichsrath.

## AUSTRIAN MINISTRY RESIGNS

And Emperor Joseph Issues a Decree Dissolving the Continuous Performance of the Unterhaus—Stormy Meetings Held Protesting Against the Policy of the Government—Herr Wolff, the Whistling Soloist, is Discharged From Custody—A Very Critical State of Affairs.

VIENNA, Nov. 28.—The members of the Austrian ministry to-day tendered their resignations to Emperor Francis Joseph, who accepted them and entrusted Baron Gautsch, who holds the portfolio of public instruction of the retiring ministry, with the task of forming a new cabinet.

This morning Emperor Francis Joseph addressed an autograph letter to Count Badeni decreeing the adjournment of the Reichsrath until further orders.

During the assembling of the Reichsrath dense masses of people for the most part workmen, thronged the Ringstrasse from the university to the outer gate of Hofburg. A charge by the mounted police with drawn swords failing to disperse them, a body of Hussars cleared the street at the emperor's point, many persons being wounded. The ambulance society immediately sent two vans to attend the injured.

At least 10,000 people gathered about the same time in front of the town hall and the provincial criminal court to demonstrate in favor of Herr Wolff, who was to be arraigned there on a charge of public violence committed yesterday when being removed from the Unterhaus by the police acting under the orders of President Von Abrahamowicz. The police, with drawn swords, dispersed them, one man's skull being fractured and two others being severely injured. A third ambulance was sent to that point.

Simultaneously meetings of workmen were held in various quarters of the city, but the police dissolved these, making twelve arrests. The streets became more quiet during the afternoon, but at sunset thousands reassembled in the Frangenberg and the Rathaus park, where they indulged in stormy protests against the government, the passengers in the street cars and omnibuses who went by, joining in cries of "down with Badeni."

Suddenly a change came over the scene. The report spread like wildfire that Count Badeni had resigned. The demonstrations ceased almost instantly when the news was confirmed by the police authorities and their subordinates, who announced to the people at various points that they were instructed to inform them of the cabinet's resignation.

Dr. Lueger, the burgomaster of Vienna, driving through the crowds, announced the resignation from his carriage, repeating it a little later from the windows of the town hall, with the addition that Herr Gautsch had been appointed to form a cabinet. He appealed to the people to return quietly to their homes. His announcement was greeted with thunders of applause and an extra edition of the Wiener Zeitung, with an official statement of the resignation, still further reassured the populace.

Upwards of 3,000 tried to organize a demonstration in the early evening in front of the foreign office building, but this was prevented by the closing of the approaches to the palace. After 8 o'clock the city was quiet. The judge of the provincial criminal court discharged Herr Wolff from custody.

There were demonstrations also at Graz, Prague and Asch, in Bohemia, but they were not of a serious character.

The cabinet decided to resign about 2 o'clock this afternoon at a meeting of the council. Emperor Francis Joseph had previously received Count Badeni, Baron Banffy, the Hungarian prime minister, Count Weisheim, the Austrian minister of national defence and Baron Gautsch.

An order has been issued to the rector of the University of Vienna declaring the university closed for two days and warning the students that in the event of further excesses the university will remain closed indefinitely.

It was about 7 this evening when Herr Wolff was discharged and he was escorted to his residence by a large and enthusiastic crowd.

It is asserted that the emperor at first declined to accept the resignation of the cabinet, but Count Badeni replied: "Your majesty, I cannot take the responsibility. Bloodshed will ensue if I remain in office."

Thereupon the emperor reluctantly accepted the resignation.

As an indication of the unprecedented character of the crisis, the police are to-night distributing gratis copies of the Wiener Zeitung announcing the resignation.

Baron Gautsch will form a neutral cabinet of governmental officials and endeavor to arrange an understanding between the German and Czech leaders on the language question.

Herr Wolff, when arrested yesterday, in the Reichsrath, resisted with such energy that he broke away a portion of his sent. It took six constables to overpower him. Twice he sprang out of the cab in which he was being carried to the police station; and as it drove off with him at a furious pace, he shouted to the crowd: "People of Vienna, don't let your deputy Wolff be arrested."

The constables thrust him back into the cab, threw a white muffler over his mouth and held it there. There is no doubt that this arrest, together with the fact that the Luegerites yesterday, seeing that the popular discontent was rapidly growing, abandoned their fence attitude and espoused the obstructionist cause, was the chief element that brought about the sudden turn of events.

## Victims of a Boiler Explosion.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 28.—One man was killed and five others badly injured this evening, the result of a boiler explosion at the old Moorehead & McLean blast furnace, operated by Laughlin & Co. The victims are: Dead, John Mullien, injured, Sanford Armes, fireman; John Pierpont, John Karsay, William McCarthy, fireman, and a colored man, name not known. Mullien died shortly after the accident, after suffering intense agony. His body was literally cooked by escaping steam. Armes' face, arms and legs being badly scalded. His condition is critical. The others will recover. The cause of the explosion is a mystery.

## THE DREYFUS AFFAIR.

A Sensational Publication of Count Esterhazy's Letters Casts a New Light on the Matter.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—The Figaro has caused a sensation to-day in connection with the Dreyfus affair, by publishing several letters purporting to have been written by Count Ferdinand Esterhazy, who has been accused by M. Schoenerer-Kestner, one of the vice presidents of the senate, of being the author of the unsigned letter which led to the condemnation of Dreyfus.

In one of them, after expressing his intention to enter the Turkish service, Count Esterhazy is represented as saying:

"I shall not leave without having played a trick of my own on those amiable Frenchmen."

Other passages illustrating the character of the letter follow:

"Our cowardly and ignorant generals will go on once more to people German prisons."

"I should be perfectly happy if I were told I was to be killed to-morrow as a captain of Uhlanes sabering Frenchmen."

"I am capable of great things or crimes if that could avenge me. I would not harm a little dog, but I would have a hundred thousand Frenchmen killed with pleasure."

Count Esterhazy proceeds to say that:

"Frenchmen are not worthy of the sacrifices intended to kill them," and he conjured up a "dream of festivity" in the shape of the pillage of Paris by a hundred thousand drunken soldiers.

Interviewed by reporters to-day as to the publications in the Figaro of letters purporting to be of his authorship, Count Esterhazy displayed great indignation, and declared that they were forged by the friends of Dreyfus, who, he said, had taken words and sentences from his letters and pieced them together by a process with which he was acquainted. He said also that he had been warned some days back that such a publication would be made.

Le Jour doubts the authenticity of the letters. Shortly after Figaro appeared Count Esterhazy visited General Pellieux, who was appointed by General Sausser, the military governor of Paris, to conduct the investigation of the charges which have been brought against him and protested against what he alleges is a fresh calumny.

A semi-official note to-night says that General Pellieux's investigation was almost finished, but that he will now examine into the authenticity of these letters, then he will act with absolute impartiality, and as to it that satisfaction is given to the honor of the army, to justice and truth.

General Pellieux this afternoon interrogated Colonel Peccquet, who was summoned from Tunis in connection with the Dreyfus affair, and whose statements were reported to be the basis of the accusations originally brought against Count Esterhazy.

As called to the Associated Press Saturday, the Figaro of that day said that General Pellieux had set several writers by Count Esterhazy to several persons in whose the writer had inhaled and violently attacked the heads of the French army. According to the Intrigue of Saturday, Colonel Peccquet had been sentenced to thirty days detention in a fortress for his reflections on Count Esterhazy. Prior to the Figaro's publication the letters referred to in the foregoing it was understood in Paris that the result of General Pellieux's inquiry would be announced Tuesday to General Billot, minister of war.

In a letter referring to an actress, Count Esterhazy, is represented as writing:

"I am quite at the mercy of this drollest (contemptible creature) if I make the slightest mistake toward her. I wish I was in Siam and could make her follow me there. One of my spahis muskets going off, as if by chance, would cure her forever."

## TERRIBLE TYPHOON

In the Philippine Islands—An Awful Disaster Overtakes the Inhabitants—6,000 Natives and 400 Europeans Killed. Many Towns Obliterated.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28.—The typhoon which swept over the Philippine Islands on the 6th of October was the cause of one of the worst disasters that has been reported from the southern ocean in many years, if not in the history of that section of the world.

Thousands of lives were lost, including many Europeans, and the damage to property was something appalling. Telegraphic advices concerning the calamity have been very meagre.

The difficulty of getting news from the islands is great at any time, and owing to the remoteness of some of the provinces visited by the hurricane full details of the storm did not reach Hong Kong until the 1st of November. The steamer Galleo, from the Orient to-day, brought letters and papers which contain accounts of the ravages of the tidal wave and the winds. Several towns were swept away. Fully 400 Europeans were drowned and it is estimated that 6,000 natives perished.

The hurricane struck the island at the Bay of Santa Paula, in the province of Samar. It devastated the entire southern portion of the island and cut off communication with the rest of the world for two days. On the 12th the hurricane reached Leyte and struck the capital of Taobalan with great fury. In less than half an hour the town was a mass of ruins. The natives were panic-stricken and tried to make their way to clear ground. Four hundred of them were buried beneath the debris of wrecked buildings and 126 corpses of Europeans were recovered from the ruins when the native authorities instituted a search for the dead.

Reports from the southern coast were received which claimed that a score of small traders were blown ashore and the crews drowned.

The sea at Zamboanga swept inland nearly a mile, destroying property valued at several million dollars and causing wholesale deaths among the natives.

## Movements of Steamships.

QUEENSTOWN—Campania, from Liverpool (New York).

HAVER—La Gasagne, New York.

## Weather Forecast for To-Day

For West Virginia, threatening weather with showers; variable winds.

For Waters of Pennsylvania, fair in the morning; increasing cloudiness in the afternoon; warmer, brisk southerly winds.

For Ohio, threatening weather, probably showers; colder. Monday night, brisk southerly winds, becoming northerly.

## Local Temperature.

The temperature Saturday